

REMARKS**With respect to the rejections of claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):**

The ground rejection of claims 1 and 3 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Millett et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,144,017) in view of Stewart (U.S. Patent No. 3,710,074) and further in view of Ishikawa et al. (JP Patent No. 2001349154), rejection of claim 2 over the rejection of claim 1 and 3 and further in view of Mottelet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,660,968), rejection of claim 5 over the rejection of claim 1 and 3 and further in view of Schebel et al. (U.S. 2005/0024207), rejection of claim 6 over the rejection of claim 1 and 3 and further in view of Bowser et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,593,175) are null and void by the above claim amendment.

For better understanding, the important features of the present invention are highlighted as follows: (1) a solar power module, including a plurality of photovoltaic cells, is attached to an outer surface of the sash frame for supplying power to the hot wire, (2) a surface temperature sensor is attached to the surface of the indoor glass for sensing the surface temperature of the indoor glass, and a rated controller for comparing the surface temperature input from the surface temperature sensor to the current dew point temperature of the atmosphere, and (3) a power input terminal (22) protrudes from a designated position in the sash frame, and a power output terminal (12) protrudes from a designated corresponding position in the window frame, when the sash frame contacts the window frame, the power output terminal (12) mates the power input terminal (22) to connect a utility power source, so that the power supply unit supplies power to the hot wire.

The examiner indicated that the combination of Millett in view of Stewart and further in view of Ishikawa can reach the feature of the instant invention. However, it must be

noted that Millett did not teach the above highlighted important features of the present invention.

Ishikawa et al. (JP Patent No. 2001349154) teach a solar cell module for operating a ventilator. But, he fails to teach a plurality of **photovoltaic cells**, attached to the outer surface of the sash frame for supplying power.

Mottelet et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,660,968) teach a surface temperature sensor for sensing the surface temperature for vehicles. However, he fails to teach a **rated controller** for comparing the surface temperature input from the surface temperature sensor to the current dew point temperature of the atmosphere, which is already stored in the rated controller.

The examiner also has rejected claim 5 by citing Schebel et al.* (U.S. 2005/0024207), which is filed April 30, 2004 that is later than the filing date, March 30, 2004 and the priority date, January 03, 2004 of the present invention.

Referring to the MPEP, the provisional application has no priority date.

35 U.S.C. 111 Application.

(7) NO RIGHT OF PRIORITY OR BENEFIT OF EARLIEST FILING DATE.-A provisional application shall not be entitled to the right of priority of any other application under section 119 or 365(a) of this title or to the benefit of an earlier filing date in the United States under section 120, 121, or 365(c) of this title.

Consequently, the cited reference, Schebel et al. (U.S. 2005/0024207) cannot be used to reject the instant invention.

Accordingly, the limitation of claim 5 is merged into the independent claim 1 to be an allowable condition of claim.

As discussed so far, Ishikawa et al. fails to teach the plurality of **photovoltaic cells** the features and Mottelet et al. fails to teach **rated controller** for comparing the surface temperature input from the surface temperature sensor to the current dew point temperature of the atmosphere.

Therefore, there is no sensible motivation to combine the cited references, Millett et al. and Stewart in view of Ishikawa et al. or Mottelet et al.

Furthermore, it is impossible to reach or obtain the important features of the present invention by combining the cited references.

As noted above, the original claims 2, 4 and 5 are canceled and merged to claim 1 to clarify the claimed subject matters as shown in the present claim amendment.

No new matter has been added in the amended claims.

Therefore, the applicant believes the present application is now in allowance condition and early Notice of Allowance is respectively solicited.

Respectfully submitted



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